PUBLISHED BY TIMES BUILDING, TENTH AND BANK STREETS, RICHMOND, VA.

THE DAILY TIMES is served by carriers on their own account in this city. Manchester, for 10 cents a week, by mail, outside of Richmond, 50 cents a month, 85.00 a year-anywhere in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—issued and matied in two parts—one dollar a year by mail—anywhere in the United States.

Address all communications and correspondence to The Times Company.
Reading notices, in reading-matter type, 20 cents per line.
Card of advertising rates for space furnished on application.
Remit by draft, check, post-office order, or registered letter, Currency sent by mail is at the risk of the sender.
Times Telephones: Rusiness office, No. 549: editorial rooms, No. 838.
Specimen copies free.
All subscriptions by mail payable in advance. Watch the label on your paper, if you live out of Richmond, and see when your subscription express, so you can renew before the paper is stopped.

THE TIMES COMPANY.

MANCHESTER BUREAU, 1121 HULL STREET.

PETERSEURG BUREAU, BYRNE AND HALIFAX STREETS, GEORGE F. NEWSOM, NEWS AGENT. PHONE 171.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, ANGUS Me-SWEEN, MANAGER, WAS'II-INGTON, D. C.

THE MAILING LIST IS ONLY PRINTED ABOUT EVERY TEN DAYS.
THEREFORE DO NOT FEEL UNEASY
IF THE DATE OPPOSITE YOUR NAME,
ON THE LITTLE PINK SLIP IS NOT
CHANGED AS SOON AS THE SUBSCRIPTION IS RENEWED. The price of The Times is two cents per copy and tea cents per week, delivered

within the limits of Richmond and Manches ter. Sunday paper three cents.

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1896.

AMUSEMENTS TO-DAY. ond vs. Lynchburg, at West-End Park. William H. Crans, in "His Wife": Father," at the Academy of Music.

TQ-DAY'S MEETINGS AND EVENTS. Acca Temple, N. M. S., Masonic Temple, Jefferson Lodge, K. of P., Lee Camp Hall, Section 202, Endowment Bank, K. of P., 115 north Twentieth street.

Boane Lodge, I. O. O. F., Corcoran Hall, Aurora Lodge, I. O. O. F., Ellett's Hall, Henderson Lodge, I. O. O. F., Toney's Hall.

Ganteo Tribe, L. O. R. M., Kerse's Hall, awnee Tribe, L. O. R. M., Odd-Fellows Hall Virginia Lodge, K. of H., Concordia Hail.
Virginia Conclave, I. O. H., Eagle Hail.
A. W. Glinn Counell, Jr. O. U. A. M.,
Belyidere Hall.
Davie Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Eigath
and Hull streets.
Virginia Council, R. A., Lee Camp Hall.
Belyidere Council, R. A., Gatewood's
Hall.
Cynthus Grove, U. A. O. D., Cersley's

Cynthus Grove, U. A. O. D., Cersley's

Liberal Grove, U. A. O. D., Druids' Hall, Monroe Grove, U. A. O. D., Bevidere Jefferson Lodge, I. O. G. T., Powell's Soldiers' Home Lodge, I. O. G. T., Soldiers' Home. diers' Home.
Howard's Grove Lodge, I. O. G. T., Good
Templars' Hall.
St. Patrick's Bonefical Society, Twentysixth and Grace streets.
Stuart Horse Guard, Elnes' Armory.

SENATORIAL COURTESY.

We have more than once beretofore explained how the Postmaster-General has, under authority unwarily conferred upon him by Congress, inaugurated the policy of consolidating with a large central post-office the near outlying small post-offices, causing the mail at the latter to be delivered by the agents of the central office instead of by machinery under the direction of a postmaster for each of the small offices. This has resulted, where the system has been put into operation, in the greatest possible benefit to the people who get their mails at the small postoffices. They receive many more deliveries, and they receive their mail at much thing for the people but a most hateful thing to the politician, since it deprives him of the appointment of postmasters at each of the small offices-of that much "patronage." We have also mentioned the fact that the Senate, under the inspiration of Senator Gorman, bas passed a bill providing for the repeal of the law that authorized these consolidations, Gorman's especial interest in the proposed repeal being due, perhaps, to the fact that as Baltimore is the nearest large. city to the Postmaster-General, he commenced his changes by consolidating several of the small offices near that city with the Baltimore post-office. The House of Representatives has refused to pass the Senate bill, and it is now before a conference committee of the two houses. the conferees on the part of the Senate being Gorman, Allison, and Blackburn,

On Monday last a delegation of the leading citizens of Towson, Md., which is one of the small towns incorporated into the Baltimore office, went to Washington to wait on the Senate conferees and to petition them not to pass the bill, but to have their town consolidated with the Baltimore office. They represented to these senators that they spoke for 45 per cent. of the citizens of Towson, who were unanimous in resenting a re-estab-Hishment of the old order of things as a most serious interference with their business, and with their convenience in receiving their mails. One of the delegates

"No one knowing the difficulties unde which we labored with the old mail service and the benealts we have derived from the consolilation of our post-office with the office in Baltimore can wish to return to former methods, unless actuated by motives other than a desire for the good of the town. Formerly our mail service was no better than that of some cross-reads settlement. Sometimes we did service was no better than that of some cross-roads settlement. Sometimes we did not get our morning mail until late in the afternoon and sometimes we did not get it at all. If the weather was bad, the mail-carrier would sometimes abandon his mail pouches at a convenient point on the road and either teave them there until the next day or send word to Towson or to the office in Baltimore, so that some one could be sent after them. Since the consolidation with the Baltimore office our mail service has been as good as that in Baltimore, and in my opinion, could not be improved upon."

Gorman remained obdurate in his resohave the old order of things restored. He never said one word about "patronage," and the advantage to him in cany vasses for the Senate of a postmaster at Towson, whose appointment he had secured. Not he. He put his advocacy of the change upon very high grounds. He said it must be done to preserve to the people the priceless boon of local seifgovernment, though 15 per cent. of those people insisted to him that it was not a case in which they wished the principle applied. But Gorman knew what was best for their interest better than they in the control of the consideration of our workingmen the constitution of the Newbern High School on Friday evening last at the home of lution to have the law repealed, and to

knew, and all of their pleading with him was unavailing.

When Senator Blackburn was appealed to by this delegation to use his influence to defeat the repeal of the law he told the delegation very candidly that he should accept Senator Gorman's statement of the needs of the town of Towson in preference to theirs. In his opinion, nothing could be heard against the averment of a senator as to what any part of the

There are many most suggestive lessons in this rather extended narrative of facts, but we have made it to comment upon this position of Senator Blackburn, since it is a part, we believe, of what senators call "senatorial courtesy." It is, of course, right that great respect should be paid to the representations that a senator may make regarding the internal affairs of the State he represents, but when other sepators attribute to what he says the infallibility that is given to it in the United State's Senale, truth and justice sentative government is made a mockery of, and senators surrender their own udgment and impartiality to a mere cus tom that is capable of being put to the nost mischlevous uses. Of course, if the principle had any real merit in it, senators would be bound to accept the representations of a senator who happened to beby common consent an unscrupulous ceive those of senators of the highest repute. It is a most vicious idea and ot founded either in common sense or a ne regard to justice. A senator should inform himself of facts, whether the aver ment of another senator stands in the way or whether it does not, and his action hould be based upon the facts as they are, and not as an unscrupulous brother senator would seek to paim them off on

The bottom of this "senatorial courtesy" business is a most baneful and orrupting idea. It is a part of the "you cickle me and I'll tickle you" scheme of politics. The senators bave an implied incerstanding with each other that one tons another makes concerning his own state to return for that one not interering with what any other represents the senators from a State complete masers of the affairs of that State, so far as the Senate is concerned, without reof a great majority of the people of people, but that presumption is not to be arried to the length of self-stullineaion. A senator may misrepresent as well as represent, and, when that fact appears, his brother senators should have a liberty reserved to give a hearing to people who are being betrayed by him.

HOW THE PEOPLE ARE MISLED. A friend tells us he had a conversation with a working man in Richmond recently egarding the effect of ceasing the con are of silver dollars, and the working man told him he understood that ceasing to coin silver dollars meant that the only money or currency that the country would have would be gold coins. This man had, of course, been told this by some one interested to deceive him; and as he has been misled about the matter, others have no doubt been equally misled; so that a simple statement of the elementary facts of the case may not be entirely

liens of dollars of coined silver in our money system. If we never coined another piece of silver, we should still continue to have that much. No one proposes to melt up any one of those coins. Further, the single-standard gold men propose to continue to coin all of the sitr balf-dollars, quarters, dimes, and hall. dimes that the country will use.

But the bulk of transactions that are not conducted by checks and drafts ar transacted with paper currency. Those who oppose the free colnage of silver do not conducted by checks and drafts, are paper currency that the banks may issue, They are to be left free to issue just as much paper currency as they care to issue. If a working man is paid his wages in good bank paper, is he not just as well satisfied as if he were paid them in metallic money?

England is a single-standard gold country, and, doing a large part of all the business of the whole world, she has not much more than \$800,000,000 of money of all kinds, coin and paper together. Let us look at the composition of her money

system: She has of gold coin, about ....\$450,000,000 She has of silver coin, about ....\$100,000,000 She has of paper currency.

\$270,000,000 about ..... Now, here is a single-standard gold country that has a great deal of paper curency doing the bustmoney along with her ness of coined money. It would be the same here if we should stop coining silver dotlars. If the gold in the country was not sufficient for the business of the country it would be supplemented by all the banknotes that were needed, and thus we should at all times have as much money and currency as the people could use.

This is our view about free coinage in a nutshell. When a man tells us that he thinks the Government can coin fifty cents' worth of silver, and by calling it a dollar make it worth one hundred cents of gold, we think he is either trying to mislead us, or else that he is a very badly misled man himself. When he tells us that he knows this cannnot be done, but that he proposes to strike an unlimited number of silver pieces, each containing fifty cents' worth of silver, but each to be called a dollar and to be made legal tender for a dollar of debt, and that he intends by it to repudiate one-half of all the debt due, we tell him that we un derstand perfectly well what he is about, but that we cannot go with him. We don't want to make money that way, and we don't think any people will prosper that attempts to make money that way.

when a Mexican gold dollar is taken out of the recesses where it is hoarded, it will buy two Mexican silver doflars, aithough the two dollars were of the same

value twenty-five years ago. A North Carolinian, well known to the owner of the Charlotte (N. C.) Observer, now sojourning in Mexico, bas written that paper a most interesting letter concerning the affairs of Mexico, and we take from it a few extracts. This writer

I hope, Mr. Ecitor, that I am a triend to Mexico. I enjoy her climate, her beautiful mountains, her lovely valleys. I like her people, their politieness-for even her beggars are politie. I am glad she has a President like Dinz, and able and efficient Federal and State governments. I am glad she is seeing better tires, and I am certain that I am hoping all that the most ardent patriot of Mexico can wish for the future of his country and bis countrymen when I express the hope that Mexico and the Mexica may at some asy attain to the same condition of prosess. that Mexico and the Mexican may at some day attain to the same condition of pros-perity and happiness as exist to-day in the United States, though, from what I read in the papers of the States, it would seem that starvation and distress are reigning supreme there, and the only remedy for these ills is to have free silremedy for these ills is to have free al-ver, as the prosperous people in Mexico-have, live on beans and tortillos, and each person in the United States throw away twenty-odd dollars of the amount of money per head that they have, and, like free-sliver Mexicans, have not quite five dollars. "The currency has been contracted in the United States. We have some twen-ty dollars each. Give us more money, or the United States. We have some twenty dollars each. Give us more money, or we are rulned!" is the cry one day; the next it is: "Look at Mexico! she has free silver! What presperity! What glerious living! What a place for the poor suffering people of the United States!" And, lo! when we look like it, the Mexican has only about one-fifth as much money as the American. Queer logic, indeed, and the Mexicans and Americans living in Mexico shently laugh as they read. And though, stiently laugh as they read. And though for the good of Mexico, I hope Amer-icans will continue to invest their spar-money here, I would advise the goo-people in North Carolina to ponder well

and long, and perhaps to come here and look, before they sell out at home and come 3,599 miles looking for the "road to wealth that leads to tropical Mexico." This is what he says the poor people

live on:

The every-day diet of the poorer classes consists of bean tortillos—a kind of cake made by soaking corn in hot water, cumbling it on a flat stone, and then baking it on a stone or piece of iron. A few vegetables, and, when times are good, beef, goat, and poultry is hashed up, the tortillo rolled over it, and then cooked—all washed down by copious draughts of "pulque," which to the Mexican is assential to health and happiness as corn whisky is to your mountaineers, or apple brandy and cider to the people of eastern North Carolina.

Here are his observations upon general state of the country: Now, Mr. Editor, since I have bee

Now, Mr. Editor, since I have been in Mexico I have been amused at reading in papers published throughout the United States, and some in your State, giving most glowing accounts of the prosperity of Mexico, and some going so far as to draw a comparison between the two countries. as regards prosperity, giving Mexico the palm. Now, it cannot be denied that God has blessed this land with a giorious God has blessed this land with a glorious climate, where out-door work can be done every day in the year; with a soil, where water can be had, of exceeding fertility; and with a people, the ones of whom who work, work weil; and are all saving and economical; but when one says that the masses of the people here are in a more prosperous condition and have more of the necessaries and compared the think the same masses in the forts of life than the same masses in the United States, I am afraid he has bu seen the brighter ride of Mexico, and no seen the original studied the laboring classes and their manner of living. Mexico has advanced much in material progress in the past twenty years. Liberal concessions have been made to railroads. Americans and been made to railroads. Americans and Europeans have been and are still in-vesting large sums in her mines and coffee plantations (although one, from reading certain papers in the United States, would hardly imagine there was any money there to bring to Mexico. Her government is a stable, safe, and con-Her government is a stable, safe, and con-servative one, economically administered, and not burdened with tremendous pen-sion lists, and, more than all, with a ropulation that lives on but little, throws away nothing, and never speculates. And to these the fact that though Mexico was specified, these bounders. to these the fact that though steeded civilized three hundred years ago, still to-day it is an undeveloped country, with people of adventurous spirit from America and Europe flocking thither, and you have the cause of Mexico's better times than formerly, for we cannot call any than formerly, for we cannot can any country prosperous where one sees as many beggars as he does in Mexico, not only in the large cities, but even in the villages and country, and where the average daily wages paid are thirty-live cents, and the laborer feeding himself.

And these thirty-five cents that daily wages are paid in are of the sliver, not the gold value. That is, they are worth 17 1-2 cents of the money American labor-

ers are paid. How do our laboring men like this as the result of free silver?

The Last Duels in America.

The last duel occurred in Augusta unity, early Saturday morning, June 1, 1883. The penultimate one came off 30, 1882. The penultimate one came of near Richmond, at sunrise on Sauday, June 6, 1880. Nobody was killed in either, fortunately, but one who was a principal in each of them was dangerously wounded in both. The last fatal duel was that between Mordecal and McCarty, which was fought near Richmond in 1872, where in Mordecal was killed and McCarty very badly wounded.—W. C. Elam in May Lip-

Pasex for Free Silver.

TAPAHANNOCK, April 21.-Special.-The Democratic Convention to select delegates from this county to attend the Staunton Convention met here yesterday court) and named as such Judge (county court) and named as such Judge T. E. Blakey, W. B. Robinson, Junius Broaddus, Booker Garnett, R. P. Dillard, A. Ransome, C. J. Sale, and Phil. Talla-ferro. Free-silver resolutions were

Judge T. R. B. Wright, of this circuit, Judge T. R. B. Wright, of this circular presided over a large meeting of citizens; many ladies present. The object of said occasion was to formally unveil, present, and hang upon the court-house wall the pertraits of certain judges, members of the bar, the clerks, and other illustrious citizens of Essex, among them Colonel Thomas Richle, Harrison Southworth, Esq., Judge Seiden Wright, Judge T. E. Blakey, J. R. Micou, Esq., Colonel George Wright, and Judge John Critcher. A number of speeches were made. All the addresses were excellent and the oc-casion enjoyable.

To Judge T. R. B. Wright's efforts to perpetuate the names, faces, and memory of such illustrious and beloved county-men are we indebted for such a pleasant and fitting occasion as well as the privilege of sanctioning such a laudable ob

Cantata at Newbern,

REASONS FOR THE MOVEMENT OF SES 2559888888888888 THE DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE,

Tables Showing a Comparison Between Richmond and Other Cities...The Annual Expenses\_Preserve Our Credit.

Editor of The Times:

Sir,-We purpose, through the courte of your columns, in brief statements, put before the citizens of Richmond t reasons for the movement endorsed the Democratic League for Good Gover

An unfortunate feature in all municip movements, based upon unselfish motive is that it is required to explain not or what it does mean, but by a process exclusion what it does not mean.

The Longue has not found exempti from the evils of misrepresentation, a therefore finds a seeming necessity define its purposes. It has no purpo either to secure or advocate further con missions in our city government, for this point it has neither sought to kno nor does it know the views of the Leag membership.

It has no advice to give, nor purpose advocate, either a reduction in our asse ments or in rate of taxation, for it do not believe either can be done under present obligations and necessities.

It has already recorded its views against a reduction of the pay of police men, firemen, or city employes. It tal the ground that the pay of these m is not in excess of a fair and proper compensation, but demands a good day's

work for a good day's wages. It protests against the criticism that it was or is a class movement, for it has ever from the beginning, and does now open its meetings to all citizens, without distinction, who favor the objects for

which the organization was started, It does not seek the advancement of personal interest, nor will its membership permit the use of the organization in any

way to further personal ends. THE SECRET MEETINGS.

It has been rated with the offence of

holding secret meetings, when its objects have been known from the beginning, when its membership includes all classes, and is open, with welcome, to all who approve their objects. It has held open meetings in the wards, to which all were invited. It has held business meetings, confined to membership, just as the Dem-cratic clubs do, to expedite its business

no more, no less.

Having by a process of exclusion shown what the League does not propose to do, we may be permitted now to show what its purpose is. We say purpose, for it has but one, and that is to show to citizens to the same of the processity that is unon of Richmond the necessity that is upon them to cease appropriations for objects not immediately necessary, and to bring not immediately necessary, and to bring our municipal expenses within our cur-rent resources, that we may avert finan-cial trouble and preserve to our city the fair name she has zealously preserved through all disasters.

The future delver into the records of the past may find some difficulty in prob-ing the reasons for any opposition to so righteous a movement, but the Demo-cratic Learne may at least secure for the

cratic League may at least secure for the present, as well as the future, the justification it finds in the attempt to pre-serve the good name and the fair heritage which our fathers have left us. We have adverted to the fact that the

We have adverted to the fact that the simple and sole issue submitted to the people of this community by the Democratic League is, "Let us live within our income." It needs no argument to sustain the principle, but some examination may be required to show the necessity of its application at the present moment.

The bonded debt of the city since February 1, 1886, to February 1, 1886, to February 1, 1886, tended to the sum of \$2. years, has increased by the sum of \$2,-EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES.

Not to go back of 1890, however, we shall find that the city has expended in excess of its current resources for the following years the amounts noted:

Within this period the city has paid off bonded debt of \$1,187,545, and has expended in public buildings the sum of To do this, however, she has had to is-

and has increased the bonded debt by She has likewise in this period expended

She has likewise in this period expended in discount and interest \$\vec{t}\int\_{a}\text{iss}\$, the penalty of having a floating debt.

The assets acquired in public buildings, which partially represent the increase in the public debt, are not assets, like \$\vec{G}\text{as}\$ and Water-Works, which may sustain hemselves, but create a charge upon our inemicives, but create a charge upon our annual income to carry and depicte as to that extent or funds to meet the more immediate and pressing needs of the city. In our ambition to be in the front rank of progress, we have overhastily acquired properties which tax our income to sustain, which are incommensurate with our taxable values as compared with our taxable values as compared with our axable values, as compared with other tites of a like population, and impose a surden for a series of years, which in-reased values through healthful develop-

ment may alone relieve.

We are close to the charter limit of 18 or; cent. upon the assensed values of our real estate. If account be taken of our resent floating debt, we shall reach this limit by the issue of about \$500,000 more bonds. If this be done we shall have nothing but current income to look to. Prudence, therefore, suggests that we should hold this margin for actual and

The question of relief must assume one of three (3) phases raise the charter limit, raise assessments, or raise the rate of taxation

of taxation.

To all of those plans the Democratic League for Good Government says "No! We can live within our income for the present, and in doing so shall entail less

present, and in doing so shall entail less damage to our future interests."

The charter limit cannot be raised save by act of the Legislature, two years hence. It is already three, four, and even five times higher than the limit imposed in other cities. The attempt to do so has always been attended with so much mischlef that a State law in many of the States fixes the limit at 2 to 5 per cert. To raise the charter limit under

these circumstances would give no relief to the situation. It could but discredit the bond issues outstanding, and it would not stimulate a sale of further issues ex-cept at rates of discount so sharp as to show the attempt to be highly injudi-cious. Increased assessment or increased tax

rate are convertible terms; a tax rate of 4 per cent upon 25 per cent. of the true value of property is the same as 1 per

FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT. and expenses are set forth as to the fol-

Cleveland ...... New York ..... 

ANOTHER DISADVANTAGE. The census of 1890 groups Richmons with nine other cities having about the with fine other cities having about the same population. If we examine the question of real estate values and bonded debt we may extract other information apparently to our disadvantage.

Brooklyn .

| CITIES. | Full True<br>Value of<br>Real Estate<br>1890. | Sinking Sinking Fund. 1890. | Ratio of Debt<br>to Value of<br>Real Estate.<br>1890. | Basis of<br>Taxation. |
|---------|---|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| orthany | . 81.1.541,671                                | \$1,527,487                 | .01 per cent.   | per                   |
| Pachas  | 66,234,000<br>66,236,000                      |                             | .02 per cent.   | 67 per cent.          |
| ledo    | 51,954,650                                    | 3,495,800                   | .07 per cent.   | per                   |
| terson  | . 51,575,600<br>. 51,262,834                  | 1,006,003                   | .03 per cent.   | per                   |
| chmond  | 26,423,639                                    | 6,054,558                   | .15 per cent.   | 98 2-5 per cent       |

HE PRESENTANTE Let us now turn to the annual expenses of these cities and get some idea of the manner and the purposes for which they manner and the purposes for which they spend their inco

| CITIES. Gr  | Charittes<br>and<br>Gratuittes. | Police.   | streets<br>and<br>Bridges. | Care and Parks and<br>Repair Pub. Public<br>Buildings, Places. | Public<br>Places. | Fire.    | Health.  | Fall Out<br>luterest |
|-------------|---------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|--|-------------------|----------|----------|----------------------|
| ghany       | \$50,380                        | \$ 79,434 | \$102,773                  | \$15,997   | \$17,495          | \$23,402 | \$ 5,500 | \$ 87,062            |
| imbus       | 886                             | 121.63    | 19,777                     | 5,811  | 19,787            | 69,835   | 14,802   | 52,281<br>60,235     |
| LCUSO       | 81,050<br>NE. 751               | 99,130    | 129,757                    | 19,707   | 19,297            |          | 19,800   | 142,063              |
| do          | 7,348                           | 73,616    | 93,872                     | 1,621  | 13,079            | 64,005   | 12,817   | 110,145              |
| риошт       | 43,622                          | 96,900    | 182,851                    | 19,598   | 15,629            | 64,401   | 10,623   | 0.00000              |
| v Haven     | 78,858                          | 117,728   | 157,505                    | 0000   | 6,000             | 27,280   | TLUST.   | 140,800              |
| rell        | 60,023                          | 88,736    | 131,082                    | 25.247   | 17.5              | 27,603   | 22,027   | 66,106               |
| 581 In 1895 | 49,578                          | 98,729    | 127,445                    | 21,906   | 17,299            | 81,903   | 49,792   | \$72,535             |

HIGH CIVIC DUTY.

Alleg Alban Colum Worn Toleck Rich Pute Pute Lowe

HIGH CIVIC DUTY.

With conscientious care the League has endeavored to meet what it believes to be a high civic duty. It has endeavored to avoid errors and partial statements, and yet it submits its conclusions with some diffidence, knowing that its labors are at best tentative and subject to criticism. If it shall fail of the great good it hopes to secure, it may at least content itself in the thought that the general interest it has aroused in municipal affairs will eventually secure a consideration and attention to city affairs which has hither to been dormant.

Some mitigation to the burden of a heavy bonded debt which has been run up, may be found in the roll-call of our assets, but the question before us is one of actual income to meet a present need, a

MUNYON'S REMEDIES.

To-day's

Big Sale

Light-

store.

ted.

ladies.

each.

12 1-2c. each.

7, 8, 9: 15c. each.

holes, 20c. each.

arm holes, 37 1-2c, each.

Weight

Underwear.

Low prices are created

Our buyer used his

and maintained in this

best judgment when

ing, well-wearing Under-

wear were bought. Every

garment is a model-

made to fit the human

form-not a hitching

post-and guaranteed to

be the very best grade ?

buyable at the prices quo-

floor, in charge of a com-

petent, intelligent and

obliging force of sales-

Ladies' Bleached Ribbed Vest, cro-

Ladies' Shaped Gaute Vests, low,

and crochetted neck, sleeveless, &c.

Ladies' Bleached Ribbed Vests, tape

Ladies' Bleached Ribbed Vests, taped

neck and arm holes, 10c, each.
Ladies' Fine Ribbed Vests, crochetted and silk taped neck and arm holes,

Ladies' Extra Size Bleached Ribbed

Vests, taped neck and arm holes, sizes

Lades' Fine Ribbed Bleached Vests,

Ladies' Fine Ribbed Bleached Lisle

Thread Vests, crochetted and silk taped neck and arm holes, 25c. each.

Ladies' Extra Fine Ribbed Lisle Ladies' Extra Fine Ribbed Lisle Vests, crochetted and taped neck and

Ladies' Fine Ribbed Vests, crochetted and silk taped neck and arm holes, pink, blue and tan silk striped, 47c, each.

999

erochetted and silk taped neck and arm

hetted neck, sleeveless - 5c. each.

crochetted neck, sleeveless, 7c. each.

Department on second

these lots of comfort-giv-

DOCTOR YOURSELF

A Separate Cure for Each Disease at Of Ladies' All Druggists, Mostly 25 Cenis a Bottle.

Munyon's Improved Homocopathic Remedies act amost instantly, speedily curing the most obstinate cases. Rheumatism cured in from one to three days. Dyspepsia and all stomach troubles quickly relieved. Catarrh positively cured. Head ache cured in five minutes. Nervous diseases promptly cured. Kidney Troubles, Files, Neuraigia, Asthma, and all Female Complaints quickly cured. Munyon's Vitalizer imparts new life and vigor to weak and debilitated men.

Personal letters to Professor Munyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., answered, with free medical advice for any disease.

condition in which our assets bring us no real relief, but an additional charge to

Our credit has been and now is good. We have borrowed and continue to bor-row at exceptionally low rates. Whether we shall continue to do so must depend we shall continue to do so must depend upon the wisdom and prudence which shall guide our City Fathers the coming

THE DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT.

Orange Peelings.

Orange Peclings.

ORANGE COUNTY, VA., April 21.
Special.—There is a great deal of sickness here. Old and young are passing away with rapid stride. Yesterday Mr. Biggers, of Hallis, was buried. To-day Miss Bessie Grasty, aged sixteen years, was laid to rest in the family grave-yard mear Labore.

Among others whose condition is considered critical are P. M. Jackson, for many years a wise and printent magistrate and an unfinching Democrat, and C. R. Brockman, who entered Rehmond College this session as a ministerial student, but soon returned home, suffering from lung trouble.

W.W. Burgess, a prominent attoracy of Oronge, has just returned from an extended trip to the Holy Land. He says the climate, people, and diet agree with him.

There have been destructive fires in this

the chimate, people, in this There have been destructive fires in this County of late. Above Orange Court-county of late. Above Orange Court-house Prat Macon let a fire get away and destroy a lot of fencing and cord-and destroy a lot of fencing and cord-

Young Duff, just this side of the Court-Young Duff, just this safe in the same direction, and was fined \$10 and costs.

Mr. Priest also burnt a lot of fencing and wood for himself.

Treasurer Woolfolk has been obliged to increase his force of tax-gatherers.

The triangular fight among Meredith, Rixey, and Ashton is warm.

Wild Turkeys in Cumberland,

Whit Turkeys in Cumberland.

OAK FOREST, VA., April 21.—Special, The king bird of the American forest, the wild turkey gobbler, abounds in this section, and in the early morning of these delightful spring days they make the wild woods ring with their yelps. A few have already been killed. John O. Moss brought in a fine one the other morning that tipped the scales at almost twenty pounds.

Mr. Pleasant Hazlegrove, who lives about eight miles from here, had his kitchen and all its contents destroyed by fire last Saturday night. The roof of his dwelling caught fire, but was extinguished. The fire originated from the cookstove.

tove. Miss Bettle Garrett and Miss Nettle Guerrant, of Buckingham county, are the cuests of Misses Sallie and Annie Gar-There was quite a negro exodus from its section has night to Haverstraw, Forest tres were raging in every direction all last week. No serious damage is reported.

The boat will be repaired.

Can Prove an Alibi,

morning a colored boy manted as a suspect in the recent murder case at Ashland. The police do not think Daily is guilty. He can prove where he was at the time the offence was committed.

The Orchestra Engaged,

Yesterday's lightimore San says:
A large number of Baltimore musicians, who are members of the Peabody Orchestra, have been engaged to play at a May music festival in Richmond, Va., on the 14th and 15th of next month. The festival will be under the direction of the Wednesday Club of that city, and will take place at the Academy of Music.

Supreme Court of Appeals,

Morris vs. Deane. Continued. Jones vs. Murphy. Argued by B. T. Crump, Esq., for appellant and Hill Carter

for appellee.

The next cases to be called are Alken vs. Connelly and Spindle vs. Fletcher.

Chancery Court.

Mr. W. A. Crenshaw yesterday qualified in the Chancery Court as administrator of the estate of Mr. Leroy A. Cren-

Found. A non-poisonous germ-killer, harmless antiseptic, and restorer of putrified flesh combined. Quratol a triumph of medical science. 25 cents.

bought of O. H. Berry & Co. possess the qualities of \$15 suits you've worn be-fore.

LECTURE.

REV. EDWARD L. PELL'S ILLUSBETHLEHEM TO CALVARY." An effort to follow Jesus through Palestine
and to bring before the eye and mind a
vivid picture of his surroundings as he
walked Calvary Eaptist church, APRIL
24th, S.P. M. The lecturer is accompanied by an experienced operator, who,
with a powerful, high-class stereopticon
(a dissolving lime-light), throws on the
screen faithful reproductions in full
colors of great paintings by the masters
illuminating events in the life of Jesus,
besides numerous photo-transparencies of
the places our Saviour visited. ap23-24.

Struck a Snag.

Struck a Snag.

While a crew of the Virginia Boat Club was out Tuesday practicing in the fine cedar race-boat which the club purchased from the Richmond College crew, the boat ran lito a snag and had a large section of her bottom torn out. The accident occurred off the end of Mayo's Island. The crew took to the water and received nothing worse than a ducking. The boat will be repaired.

& RHOADS, 509, 511, 513 East Broad Street,

MILLER

BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH. 00000000



How to Attain It." A Wonderful New Medical Book, written for Men Only. One copy may be had free

ERIE MEDICAL CO.

BUFFALO, N.Y. ap21-su,tu,th12mmomju,jy,au

Production of the state of the 4th and Broad Streets.

A STORE FULL OF RICH BARGAINS. BABY CARRIAGES-100

different designs. MATTINGS - largest and best assortment in the city.

REFRIGERATORS-all styles and prices. FURNITURE for the Bed.

Room, Parlor, Dining-Room. Kitchen-Easy Weekly or Monthly Payments.

ROTHERT & CO., 4th and Broad Streets.

The property of the latest of the THE S. GALESKI



OPTICAL CO. Office, 915 E. Main ST. Factory, 8 S 20th St Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Ar ificial Ryes, ac-curately fitted. Lowest charges and satisfac-tion convented — Examination from

